

CENSUS

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U.S. Government Spent \$5,200 Per Person in Fiscal Year 1996

Per Capita Federal Spending for Key Programs: FY 1996

	<u>Per capita</u>
United States	\$5,179.84
USDA child nutrition program	\$28.29
Medicaid	\$341.80
Compensatory education for the disadvantaged	\$24.69
AFDC (welfare)	\$60.97
Housing assistance	\$46.38
Job Training Partnership Act	\$12.00
Highway trust fund	\$72.62
*Federal salaries and wages	\$630.66
Social Security	
Retirement	\$859.29
Survivors	\$256.78
Disability	\$166.12
Medicare	
Hospital	\$464.50
Supplementary medical	\$257.80
Veteran benefits	\$74.17
Food Stamps	\$83.57

*Includes military, civilian and postal salaries and wages.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1996*.

Per Capita Spending for States – See Page 6.

Each of us cost Uncle Sam \$5,179.84 in fiscal year 1996. But, as the table on page 6 shows, the per capita amount varies greatly depending on which state you live in.

Per capita federal spending was highest in Virginia, lowest in Wisconsin.

Just because a state has a high per capita figure does not mean it receives more money than others; conversely, states with low per capita figures may in fact receive a good bit of federal money.

Federal Spending Coincides With Population Distribution

Federal spending generally matches population distribution. As a result, populous states may get a considerable amount of money from the federal government and yet not have an especially high per capita rank.

For example, \$11 of every hundred dollars that the federal government spent was in California (per capita rank: 28).

Other populous states also got substantial amounts: Texas (\$7 of every \$100), New York (\$7), Florida (\$5), Pennsylvania (\$5), Illinois (\$4), Ohio (\$4) and Michigan (\$4).

And yet, these states may have low per capita rankings.

States may receive relatively little in federal money and yet have high per capita rankings: Alaska, Hawaii, Montana, New Mexico and Rhode Island are examples.

Source: *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1996*. <www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#gov>. Print (\$10, call 301-457-4100).

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Partnership Will Enhance TIGER, Benefit GIS Users

The Census Bureau has entered into a partnership with Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI) of Redlands, California, to explore new technology that would enable the Census Bureau to update its digital map database and develop new products to enhance the display of its socioeconomic data on maps.

The cooperative research and development agreement (CRADA) with ESRI, the second for the Census Bureau, will allow the Census Bureau to conduct research using the latest spatial-data-processing software; that is, computer tools to manipulate features on computerized maps.

This software will assist us in updating and enhancing our spatial database, TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing system).

The agreement also covers the research, development and marketing of user-friendly software.

The partners will explore the feasibility of combining current data that the Census Bureau collects about the nation's people and its economy, cartographic information from TIGER, and the latest mapping and geographic information system (GIS) tools from ESRI.

ESRI, founded in 1969, develops, sells and supports several GIS software products and provides a full range of GIS consulting services.

Contact:

Geography Division
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Telephone Contacts List

Need to upgrade your network of professional contacts? We can help. Get a copy of our new and improved *U.S. Census Bureau Telephone Contacts for Data Users*. Customer Services (301-457-4100) can supply a copy.

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Census and You

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<www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#cennews>

Nation's Black Families Number 8 Million

America had 8.1 million Black families in 1996. Of these, 3.7 million (46 percent) were married-couple families; 3.8 million (47 percent) were families maintained by women (no spouse present).

Forty-five percent of Black families had two or more earners; about 57 percent had own children under age 18.

Householders in Black families were younger than other householders. Almost 60 percent were under 45 years old; only 22 percent were 55 and over (of White, non-Hispanic householders, 47 percent were under age 45 and 32 percent were 55 and over).

Black families had a real median income of \$25,970 in 1995. Married-couple families had a real median income of \$41,310; if both spouses worked, the total was \$49,750. Women who maintained households (no spouse present) had a real median income of \$15,000.

Fifty-six percent of all Black families lived in the South (i.e., Delaware and points south, Oklahoma and points south and east).

Source: *The Black Population in the United States: March 1996 (Update)*, Series P20-498. Detailed tables, Series PPL-70. <www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/race/black.html>. Print (\$28.40); call 301-457-2422.

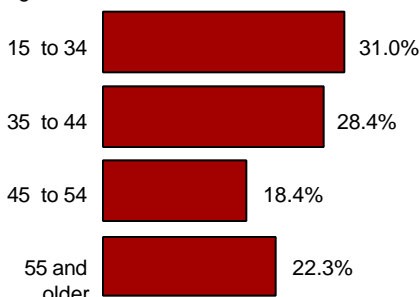
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Almost 60 Percent of Black Householders Are Under Age 45

Percent of Black families by householder age: March 1996



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *The Black Population in the United States: March 1996 (Update)*.

Wide Open Spaces

With one person per square mile, Alaska is our least densely populated state. In the lower 48, the West is still our least populated area. Wyoming (4.9 persons per square mile), Montana (6.0), Nevada (13.9), New Mexico (13.9) and Idaho (14.1) still qualify as wide open spaces.

Our most densely populated state is New Jersey (1,070.9), followed by Rhode Island (947.2), Massachusetts (774.9), Connecticut (675.9) and Maryland (515.9).

Note: Persons per square mile were calculated based on 1995 population estimates and 1990 land area.

Source: *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1996*. Table 28 <www.census.gov/prod/gen/96statab/96statab.html>. Print (301-457-4100).

Results From Test of Alternative Race and Ethnicity Questions Are In

The Census Bureau has released results from the 1996 Race and Ethnic Targeted Test (RAETT), in which we tested questionnaires that –

- used “mark one or more” and “mark all that apply” options for reporting more than one race.
- placed the Hispanic-origin question immediately before the race question.
- combined the race and Hispanic-origin questions in the first part of a two-part question that included ancestry in the second part.
- used alternative racial and ethnic terms for American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts; and for Asian and Pacific Islander groups.
- added a multiracial category to the race question.

This study, together with other research from the Census Bureau and other federal agencies, will be used by the Office of Management and Budget in its review of Statistical Policy Directive No. 15, “Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting.” Issued in 1977, the standard governs the categories used to collect and publish federal data on race and ethnicity.

Source: *Results of the 1996 Race and Ethnic Targeted Test*. Print (301-457-2422). <www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps-0018.html>.

Another report with more detailed findings from the RAETT is planned for publication later in 1997.

Contact:

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Canada's Population Grows by 6 Percent Since 1991

Statistics Canada has released results from the 1996 Census of Population, including population counts for the nation and each province and territory, census metropolitan area, city and neighborhood.

On May 14, 1996, the Canadian Census counted 28,846,761 people – an increase of almost 6 percent since 1991. The occupied housing unit count grew by 8 percent, climbing to just under 11 million.

Among the provinces, the largest increases were in British Columbia (13 percent), Ontario (7 percent) and Alberta (6 percent). Smaller increases occurred in Prince Edward Island (4 percent), Quebec (4 percent), Manitoba (2 percent), New Brunswick (2 percent) and Nova Scotia (1 percent).

Top Ten Metro Areas in Canada

Rank by population: 1996

Rank		Population	Percent change 1991-96
1	Toronto	4,263,757	9.4
2	Montreal	3,326,510	3.7
3	Vancouver	1,831,665	14.3
4	Ottawa-Hull	1,010,498	7.3
5	Edmonton	862,597	2.6
6	Calgary	821,628	9.0
7	Quebec	671,889	4.1
8	Winnipeg	667,209	1.0
9	Hamilton	624,360	4.1
10	London	398,616	4.5

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, Tuesday, April 15, 1997, subscription.

Saskatchewan's population remained almost the same as in 1991 while Newfoundland declined by almost 3 percent.

The population increased by 11 percent in the Yukon and 12 percent in the Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada.
<www.statcan.ca/english/census96/list.htm>. Print, CD-ROM and diskette.

Contact:

Statistics Canada
1-800-263-1136
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Census 2000 Briefings

Director Martha Farnsworth Riche and Census Bureau staff may be coming to your town to talk about forging new partnerships for conducting and promoting Census 2000 and to hear your thoughts.

To learn more about the 14 meetings shown below, call the regional office identified in parentheses. Phone numbers are shown on page 2.

June 30	Atlanta (Atlanta)
July 1	St. Louis, MO (Kansas City)
July 8	New Brunswick, NJ (New York)
July 9	Philadelphia (Philadelphia)
July 15	Hartford, CT (Boston)
July 16	Portland, ME (Boston)
July 22	Cleveland (Detroit)
July 23	Chicago (Chicago)
July 24	Detroit (Detroit)
July 29	Miami (Atlanta)
July 30	Dallas (Dallas)
August 7	Albuquerque (Denver)
August 8	Phoenix (Denver)
August 21	Rochester, NY (Boston)

Immigrants and Neighbors

Many people live in the United States who were born right next door – in Mexico or Canada. Immigrants from these countries differ greatly.

Mexico is the birthplace of 6.7 million immigrants to the United States. It is the country from which the greatest number of our immigrants come. Over 55 percent are men.

About 13 percent are naturalized citizens. Of the 5.8 million immigrants who are not citizens, 61 percent came during the 1980s and 1990s. Over a half million of those who came before 1970 are not citizens.

Nearly 30 percent of the adults who came from Mexico have at least a high school education. More than half are employed; 6 percent are unemployed; 30 percent are not in the labor force. Thirty-five percent live in poverty.

Ten times as many immigrants claim Mexico as their birthplace as do Canada. Almost 66 percent of Canadian immigrants are women. About 48 percent are naturalized, almost four times the percentage of immigrants from Mexico who become citizens.

About 85 percent have at least a high school education. More than half are employed; 2 percent are unemployed; 38 percent are not in the labor force. Only 7 percent live in poverty.

Source: *The Foreign-Born Population: 1996*, Series P20-494. Detailed tables, Series PPL-59. <www.census.gov/population/socdemo/foreign/96/96tab-6.txt>.

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Russia: Death Far More Common Than Birth

Russia, the world's largest country, has another unique distinction: 1 million more people died there than were born in 1996. Although a handful of other nations had more deaths than births, none had anywhere close to that many more.

The large gap is due to both a fertility rate that has plunged since the Soviet Union's breakup to one of the lowest in the world and rising mortality among men, women and infants.

Increasing mortality dropped Russian life expectancy from a post-World War II high of 69.2 years in the mid-1980s to 63.8 years in 1994, the lowest expectancy of the postwar era.

And the decline in the life expectancy of Russian men was even sharper – from 63.4 years in 1990 to 57.2 years in 1994. (It subsequently fell even farther in 1995, to 56.5 years.) The 1994 figure for men was lower than those for men in many Third World countries, such as Kenya and Brazil.

Source: "Population Trends: Russia," *International Brief*, Series 96-2. <www.census.gov/ipc/www/publist.html>. Print (301-457-1351).

You can get a complete listing of our international data publications, including *Economic Profiles*, which describe the economies of countries of the former Soviet Union. Call 301-457-1351 or visit the Web site <www.census.gov/ipc/www/publist.html>.

Contact:

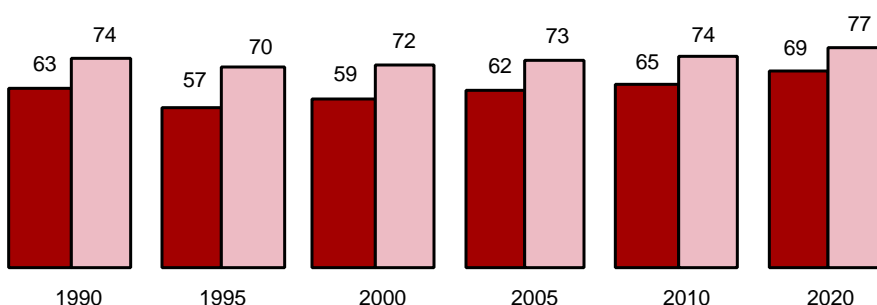
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Russian Life Expectancy at Birth, Now Low, Should Slowly Rise

Life expectancy of men and women in Russia ■ Men ■ Women
U.S. life expectancy at birth (1995): Men: 73; Women: 79



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *International Brief*, "Population Trends: Russia."

New Estimates of Poverty and Income for Counties

Answering the need for more current statistics, the Census Bureau has released estimates of poverty and median household income for states and counties.

The estimates mark the first attempt by the Census Bureau to produce county-level poverty and income estimates more frequently than those released every 10 years based on the decennial census.

The tabulations show estimates (for 1993) of the total number of poor persons, the number of poor related children ages 5 to 17 years old, and the median household income for all states and all 3,143 counties. The county-level

estimates based on combining results of the 1994 March Current Population Survey and data derived from federal income tax returns, food stamp participation (administrative records data) and 1990 decennial census figures.

Later this year we will release 1993 state and county estimates of the number of poor children under age 5, the number of poor persons age 65 and over and per capita income.

Source: <www.census.gov/hhes/www/saie93.html>.

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Summary Distribution of Federal Funds: Fiscal Year 1996

	Total (Mils.)	Grants to state and local govern- ments (Mils.)	Salaries and wages (Mils.)	Direct payments for individuals (Mils.)	Procure- ment (Mils.)	Other programs (Mils.)	Per capita spending Total	Rank
United States, total	\$1,394,057	\$227,542	\$169,731	\$749,273	\$200,543	\$46,968	\$5,179.84	—
Alabama	23,409	3,325	2,898	13,616	2,937	634	5,478.43	14
Alaska	4,341	1,051	1,327	1,021	804	138	7,150.89	3
Arizona	21,819	3,095	2,523	12,269	3,485	446	4,927.48	29
Arkansas	12,076	2,131	1,037	7,984	453	470	4,810.98	30
California	157,446	26,413	18,038	80,432	27,724	4,839	4,939.02	28
Colorado	20,009	2,410	3,235	8,814	4,656	894	5,233.89	20
Connecticut	17,915	3,080	1,418	9,692	3,123	602	5,471.94	16
Delaware	3,363	600	411	2,096	154	102	4,639.28	36
District of Columbia	22,475	2,578	11,304	2,596	4,580	1,417	41,390.58	—
Florida	79,166	8,442	7,660	53,349	8,126	1,589	5,497.62	13
Georgia	34,731	5,359	5,904	17,933	4,741	794	4,723.35	33
Hawaii	8,016	1,126	2,409	3,238	1,027	217	6,770.65	5
Idaho	5,476	887	630	2,865	945	149	4,605.80	38
Illinois	51,229	9,229	5,440	31,744	3,165	1,652	4,324.26	44
Indiana	24,215	3,657	1,970	15,096	2,090	1,402	4,145.67	46
Iowa	13,408	2,030	944	7,687	778	1,970	4,701.27	35
Kansas	12,347	1,700	1,700	7,054	1,110	784	4,800.43	32
Kentucky	19,618	3,355	2,442	11,289	2,005	528	5,050.93	26
Louisiana	22,117	4,734	2,084	12,575	2,086	638	5,083.27	24
Maine	6,808	1,389	722	3,654	907	135	5,476.80	15
Maryland	37,040	3,544	7,324	14,491	8,522	3,160	7,302.92	2
Massachusetts	36,456	6,813	2,857	18,731	6,081	1,975	5,984.29	7
Michigan	39,286	7,194	2,778	26,183	2,189	941	4,094.80	48
Minnesota	18,857	3,535	1,655	10,694	1,535	1,439	4,048.41	49
Mississippi	15,184	2,754	1,571	8,191	2,326	342	5,590.55	10
Missouri	35,094	4,091	3,185	15,667	10,594	1,558	6,548.67	6
Montana	4,973	964	632	2,416	263	698	5,657.56	9
Nebraska	7,595	1,232	1,031	4,216	585	531	4,597.63	39
Nevada	7,428	876	850	4,201	1,407	94	4,633.73	37
New Hampshire	5,001	890	448	2,842	672	149	4,303.55	45
New Jersey	38,346	6,506	3,556	23,889	3,750	645	4,800.49	31
New Mexico	12,073	1,942	1,686	4,429	3,676	340	7,047.97	4
New York	94,667	24,560	7,157	54,035	6,320	2,596	5,205.77	22
North Carolina	32,771	5,227	4,898	19,453	2,293	900	4,475.11	42
North Dakota	3,570	734	644	1,656	210	326	5,543.90	11
Ohio	50,143	8,776	4,612	31,166	4,583	1,005	4,487.83	41
Oklahoma	16,685	2,435	2,721	9,880	1,205	444	5,054.63	25
Oregon	14,173	2,797	1,410	8,798	610	557	4,423.42	43
Pennsylvania	64,166	10,117	5,625	40,973	5,531	1,920	5,322.31	17
Rhode Island	5,658	1,176	634	3,266	423	159	5,714.65	8
South Carolina	18,401	3,032	2,203	10,336	2,505	325	4,974.69	27
South Dakota	3,872	867	534	1,971	249	252	5,290.24	18
Tennessee	27,557	4,476	2,702	15,497	4,317	565	5,179.92	23
Texas	86,493	13,297	11,249	45,723	13,840	2,385	4,521.82	40
Utah	8,193	1,446	1,478	3,919	1,072	278	4,096.60	47
Vermont	2,775	641	270	1,485	295	84	4,711.44	34
Virginia	50,301	3,403	12,322	18,562	14,529	1,486	7,535.71	1
Washington	29,246	4,152	4,574	14,838	4,603	1,079	5,285.76	19
West Virginia	10,059	2,088	815	6,407	514	235	5,508.94	12
Wisconsin	19,958	3,679	1,377	12,925	1,162	816	3,867.85	50
Wyoming	2,515	708	395	1,195	153	63	5,227.91	21
American Samoa	108	71	2	26	4	4	2,296.77	—
Guam	827	134	384	177	112	20	6,220.32	—
Northern Marianas	44	31	2	6	1	4	1,024.08	—
Puerto Rico	10,304	3,387	713	5,627	405	173	2,925.59	—
Virgin Islands	563	373	42	109	22	17	5,521.41	—
Undistributed	23,688	3,009	1,297	290	19,090	2	—	—

— Not applicable. Note: Detail may not equal total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1996*.

Census and You/July 1997

U.S. STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Economic Indicators

Economic indicators

		Latest data	Unit	Latest month	Previous month	Last year	Percent change from previous month year	
Business				Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board				
Retail:	Sales	Apr.	\$Bil.	212.2	213.0	204.0	-0.3	4.0
	Inventory	Mar.	\$Bil.	316.5	315.9	303.7	0.2	4.2
	Inv./sales ratio	Mar.	Ratio	1.49	1.48	1.51	(X)	(X)
Consumer installment credit		Mar.	\$Bil.	1,212.2	1,210.2	1,133.3	0.2	7.0
Merchant wholesalers:	Sales	Mar.	\$Bil.	209.9	211.8	196.3	-0.9	6.9
	Inventory	Mar.	\$Bil.	259.9	258.1	254.2	0.7	2.3
	Stock/sales ratio	Mar.	Ratio	1.24	1.22	1.29	(X)	(X)
Construction and Housing				Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board				
Residential:	Building permits – AR	Apr.	1,000	1,446	1,457	1,486	-0.8	-2.7
	Housing starts – AR	Apr.	1,000	1,473	1,435	1,522	2.6	-3.2
	New home sales – AR	Mar.	1,000	813	834	711	-2.5	14.3
	New home mortgage rate – NSA	Mar.	Pct.	7.78	7.78	7.49	–	3.9
New construction:	Total expenditures – AR	Mar.						
	Current dollars		\$Bil.	600.1	601.4	557.0	-0.2	7.7
	Constant (1992) dollars		\$Bil.	516.2	519.4	489.9	-0.6	5.4
Manufacturing				Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board				
Durable goods:	Shipments	Mar.	\$Bil.	174.9	173.7	163.9	0.6	6.7
	New orders	Mar.	\$Bil.	172.4	177.1	169.3	-2.6	1.9
	Unfilled orders	Mar.	\$Bil.	494.9	497.3	457.3	-0.5	8.2
Total goods:	Shipments	Mar.	\$Bil.	321.1	321.4	304.7	-0.1	5.4
	Inventories	Mar.	\$Bil.	442.7	441.9	421.5	0.2	5.0
	Inv./ship ratio	Mar.	Ratio	1.38	1.37	1.45	(X)	(X)
Index of industrial production		Apr.	1992=100	119.0	119.0	114.3	–	4.1
U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services				Source: Census Bureau				
Exports of goods and services		Mar.	\$Bil.	76.5	73.5	69.3	4.1	10.3
Imports of goods and services		Mar.	\$Bil.	85.0	84.0	77.3	1.2	9.9
Trade balance		Mar.	\$Bil.	-8.5	-10.5	-8.0	-19.3	6.3
Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates				Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury				
Money supply (M1)		Apr.	\$Bil.	1,065	1,075	1,124	-0.9	-5.2
Consumer Price Index – NSA		Apr.	1982-84=100	160.2	160.0	156.3	0.1	2.5
Producer Price Index ¹		Apr.	1982=100	131.6	132.4	130.6	-0.6	0.8
Prime rate charged by banks ²		Apr.	Pct.	8.50	8.30	8.25	2.4	3.0
3-month U.S. T-bill – NSA		Apr.	Pct.	5.30	5.28	4.99	0.4	6.2
Other Principal Indicators				Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis				
Civilian labor force		Apr.	Mil.	136.1	136.3	133.4	-0.2	2.1
Unemployment rate		Apr.	Rate	4.9	5.2	5.4	-5.8	-9.3
Index of leading indicators		Mar.	1992=100	103.6	103.5	101.6	0.1	2.0
Personal income – AR		Mar.	\$Bil.	6,745	6,706	6,336	0.6	6.5
				Qtr. 1 1996	Qtr. 4 1996	Percent change ³		
Chained (1992) dollars:								
Gross domestic product (GDP)			\$Bil.	7,089	6,928	5.6		
Personal consumption expenditures			\$Bil.	4,806	4,733	6.4		
Gross private domestic investment			\$Bil.	1,139	1,084	22.1		

– Represents zero. AR Annual rate. NSA Not seasonally adjusted. X Not applicable. ¹Finished goods. ²As of end of month. ³Annualized rate.
 Note: Figures are seasonally adjusted except as noted. Unless otherwise noted, all amounts are in current dollars as of the reference year.

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Who's the Landlord?

Single-Family Properties

	Total	Single-family detached	Single-family attached	Single unit with business	Condo-minium	Coop-erative	Mobile home
United States	8,773,165	6,438,228	773,229	74,302	568,566	117,726	801,114
Individual or partnership owners	7,746,357	5,751,953	653,712	63,081	505,987	56,117	715,507
White	6,306,664	4,653,904	511,123	60,090	397,548	44,605	639,394
Black or African-American	595,275	498,552	42,525	2,991	19,157	—	32,050
American Indian or Alaskan Native	40,700	29,556	11,144	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	253,907	192,469	29,443	—	31,995	—	—
Other	174,082	127,067	21,590	—	11,565	—	13,860
Not reported	375,729	250,405	37,887	—	45,722	11,512	30,203
Other owners	614,446	400,927	87,377	8,475	35,312	38,199	44,156
Not reported	412,362	285,348	32,140	2,746	27,267	23,410	41,451

Multi-Family Properties

	Total	2 units	3 to 4 units	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 or more
United States	20,584,822	3,084,750	2,471,070	1,894,445	1,467,786	2,223,786	9,442,986
Individual or partnership owners*	16,915,073	2,952,717	2,347,318	1,712,747	1,236,154	1,857,946	6,808,191
White	10,400,388	2,263,512	1,731,028	1,270,083	825,232	1,233,827	3,076,706
Black or African-American	598,965	240,654	197,349	78,634	17,200	14,256	50,872
American Indian or Alaskan Native	22,026	3,969	7,899	3,440	—	—	6,718
Asian or Pacific Islander	442,424	90,187	79,228	52,866	50,221	62,663	107,259
Other	216,799	56,236	48,730	31,543	7,268	30,302	42,720
Not reported*	5,234,471	298,159	283,084	276,181	336,233	516,898	3,523,916
Other owners	3,669,747	132,031	123,751	181,698	231,630	365,840	2,634,797

— Represents zero.

*Note: Includes not reported on type of owner.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Property Owners and Managers Survey, November 1995-June 1996*.

Census and You/July 1997